The People's Korea

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KPA Supreme Command Orders Discharge Of 100,000 Armymen

JSP Friendship Group Visits DPRK

President Kim Il Sung on July 25 received a friendship visiting group of the Japan Socialist Party headed by Tanabe Makoto, ex-secretary general of the JSP and member of the House of Representatives.

The friendship group visited the DPRK from July 22 to 27.

In a talk with Mr. Tanabe, President Kim Il Sung, referring to the July 23 statement of the DPRK government on the massive phased military reduction, reiterated the stand of the DPRK government on ensuring an equilibrium in the armed forces of the north and the south of Korea by massively reducing them, not by reinforcing them according to foreign news reports.

Mr. Tanabe expressed his support for the DPRK's proposal for the phased reduction of the armed forces.

President Kim Il Sung on July 25 received the friendship visiting group of the Japan Socialist Party. (Rodong Sinmun, July 26)

The DPRK President in the conversation also welcomed the coming visit to Pyongyang of Miss Doi Takako, chairwoman of the JSP.

President Kim Il Sung received a gift from the head of the group.

A gift was also presented by Mr. Tanabe to Mr. Kim Jong Il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and Secretary, of the Central Committe of the Workers' Party of Korea.

On July 26, the head and deputy head of the JSP visiting group were interviewed by reporters of the Korean

(Continued on page 8)

The Supreme Command of the Korean People's Army on July 30 issued an order to the People's Army of all arms and services to discharge 100,000 officers and men by the end of December 1987 and send them to posts in socialist construction.

The KPA Supreme Command said in the communique issued on the day, "The KPA Supreme Command took a practical step with a firm will to realize universal and complete disarmament in actuality, not in words, and eliminate for ever the danger of another war breaking out in Korea and promote peaceful reunification."

"It is by no means easy to make a determined decision to unilaterally cut in a brief period large armed forces 100,000 strong under the condition where we stand in confrontation with the enemy equipped with modern weapons including nuclear weapons and incomparably superior to us in numerical strength," the communique said.

On July 23, the government of the DPRK published a statement proposing a massive phased reduction of armed forces in the north and the south of Korea.

As a practical breakthrough for the arms reduction, it said, a unilateral reduction of 100,000 KPA soldiers will be effected by the end of 1987.

Referring to the government state-

(Continued on page 8)

Soviet, China Endorses Proposal for Arms Reduction

Yuri Vorontsov, first vice minister of foreign affairs of the Soviet Union, on July 23 expressed full support to the statement of the DPRK government on the massive phased reduction of armed forces.

At the press conference held in Moscow, he said:

In the statement the government of the DPRK proposed the phased reduction of armed forces in the north and the south of Korea and the maintenance of 100,000 men or less of armed forces on each side from 1992 and the subsequent withdrawal of all U.S. forces from south Korea.

This proposal envisages a series of measures to prevent military conflicts in this region.

We fully support this far-reaching initiative of the DPRK, regarding this concrete proposal of our friends on converting the Korean Peninsula into a nuclear-free zone as an important block to build a new structure for security in the Asian-Pacific region in the years to come.

Meanwhile, a spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of China on July 29 clarified the stand of the Chinese government in support of the statement of the DPRK government for the realization of the phased military reduction.

Noting that the DPRK government's statement on this proposal and unilateral reduction of armymen by 100,000 within this year was made public, he stressed that it was a constructive step taken by the Korean government for detente on the Korean Peninsula.

"The realization of the proposal would exert a positive influence upon peace in the Asian and Pacific regions," the spokesman noted, and stressed, "The U.S. government and the south Korean authorities must respond to it."

Various news media of the socialist countries also expressed support for the DPRK's proposal.

The Chinese People's Daily July 25 in a commentator's article said, "Now that the DPRK put forward a clear and effective proposal for disarmament and proposed a unilateral arms reduction, what ground can there be for the United States and the south Korean authorities to reject it?"

Xinhua on July 23 reported that the five-point proposal of the DPRK accords with the spirit of the era when mankind calls for preventing war and defending peace, and will help ease tension and create an atmosphere of mutual trust on the peninsula.

Tass on July 24 said that the important peace initiative of the DPRK to ease tension on the peninsula is a new example of the efforts to consolidate peace and international security.

The Czechoslovak paper Rude Pravo July 25 pointed to the proposal for arms reduction declared in the DPRK statement, and said that if the U.S. nuclear umbrella disappears and armies are maintained at an agreed level, the sky over the Korean Peninsula will brighten and the prospect for the Korean people's peaceful reunification be brighter.

US Blamed for Failure in "Remains-of-Soldiers" Issue

"The U.S. side is to blame for the failure to solve the question of unearthing remains of American soldiers who died in the Korean War and it depends entirely on the attitude of the U.S. side whether this question is solved or not in the future," said Major General Li Tae Ho, senior member of the Korean side to the Military Armistice Commission, at the 438th MAC meeting held on July 30 in Panmunjom.

He said: The U.S. side called a meeting of the Military Armistice Commission and brought forward again the question of unearthing remains of soldiers who died in the past Korean War. This is intended not to actually solve the matter but to delude only public opinion in the United States calling for recovering remains and mislead world public opinion.

Li Tae Ho pointed out that at the past meetings of the MAC and the 482nd meeting of MAC secretaries it was clarified that the question of unearthing remains does not belong to the functions of the MAC and concrete ways to solve the matter were put forward."But," he said, "The U.S. side, distorting the Armistice Agreement and even points of agreement between the two sides, is persistently insisting on an unjust demand."

According to his statement, sub-paragraph 13 F of the Armistice Agreement stipulates that the MAC shall determine the question of unearthing and returning remains of soldiers of the opposing

(Continued on page 8)

DPRK Red Cross Consoles S. Korean Typhoon Victims

Son Song Pil, chairman of the Central Committee of the Red Cross Society of the DPRK, on July 30 sent a message of sympathy to Kim Sang Hyop, president of the south Korean Red Cross, for the south Korean people who have suffered serious calamities from a typhoon and downpour.

We have heard the unhappy news that south Korea has been hit by typhoon and heavy rains which have caused a heavy loss of life and property and brought sufferings to the people, the message said.

Now, it further said, the entire people in the northern half of our Republic as fellow countrymen of the same blood are overwhelmed with sympathy, feeling a gnawing ache in their hearts at the disasters suffered by the south Korean people.

The Central Committee of the DPRK Red Cross Society through your Red Cross expresses deep condolences to the bereaved families of those who met deaths unfortunately in typhoon and floods sweeping south Korea and their relatives.

We sincerely hope that the damages from the typhoon and downpour will be cleared away in a short time and the life of the victims be stabilized.

Kim Jong Il the People's Leader (6)

(Continued from No. 1,338 issue of The People's Korea)

Participating in the Construction Of the Capital

In the difficult postwar days when the Korean people were rehabilitating the destroyed towns and villages tightening their belts, the dear leader frequently went to the construction sites of the capital leading the pupils, to render a helping hand to the builders.

When the Three-Year National Economic Plan was being implemented successfully, the looks of the capital were changing with an amazing speed. In a matter of a few days multi-storeyed buildings were soaring up and modern streets were extended. In only a few months residential quarters and scenic pleasure grounds were built. The whole city was literally a mammoth construction site, and everywhere there was the noise of cranes.

Unable to repress his joy at the sight of this stirring reality, the dear leader called upon the pupils to go out to the construction site to give a helping hand.

In response to his appeal the pupils headed for the construction site with spades and buckets. They dug the earth and brought water for the builders.

This labour assistance, though offered by little children, invoked delight and encouragement at the construction site.

At the appearance of the children the construction site became animated with laughter, and the builders were greatly encouraged by their grateful help.

A few days after they started rendering labour assistance, the dear leader went out to a construction site leading his schoolmates. There he learned that work was often suspended because of the shortage of bricks.

Hearing this, he immediately went to a ruined street together with the pupils. Soon they reached a spot where a wall collapsed by bombing was buried in a heap of earth and bricks could be seen here and there.

Approaching the wall and kicking the bricks which were cemented, the pupils exchanged words that it would be a tough job.

At this the dear leader looked round and said: Reconstruction is also a battle with the Americans. Do you think we can succeed in this work if we sit with folded arms? Then he took up a hammer and started to collect bricks.

As a matter of fact, this job was difficult for young pupils. And the pupils were not in duty bound to supply bricks.

However, when he saw that work was discontinued owing to lack of bricks, the dear leader could not remain indifferent, and decided that he should help them. This work continued for some time.

In the seething days of building the capital, the dear leader led the Children's Union members at his school also to take part in the sewage project in east Pyongyang.

The project was to dig earth, a tough job for junior middle school pupils. So the command of the project assigned this task only to students of universities and higher middle schools, and was going to give the junior pupils an easy job.

However, the pupils led by the dear leader volunteered for this task. Together with the higher middle school students, they devotedly worked overcoming the rain and the gushing underground water.

The dear leader guided all kinds of job as organizer and commander. He personally undertook the most tough job and solved delicate technical problems arising in the project to the admiration of the students and the officials.

The following story refers to those days when a street was being laid out near the University of Civil Engineering and Architecture.

One day a students' volunteers corps led by the dear leader come to the spot carrying picks and spades. An official told them about the job they should carry out, it was the digging out of a water-pipe. It had been buried 1.5 metres deep beneath the road before the war.

The official explained that the surrounding buildings had all been destroyed during the war and even the blueprint was lost. So they could not pinpoint the location of the water-pipe and, accordingly, they would have to dig the earth only by guessing.

After all, it was not an easy job: All buildings had been destroyed owing to enemy bombing, and the only hardly visible trace left of the ruined street was that of its edge. Therefore, finding out the water-pipe buried underground was a very difficult work, indeed.

Buried underground, it was neither visible nor tangible.

If they made the slightest deviation, they would miss the pipe. In fact, some hot-tempered comrades started digging the earth by guess, thinking that they had better first dig and see. They dug more than 1.5 metres deep, but the pipe was not to be seen. So they made a fuss claiming that the pipe was not there or proposing to dig at some other spot.

The dear leader was deep in thought for a while before he took some pupils and closely observed both sides of the street walking around the work place.

He told his mates that they could guess the direction of the water-pipe only when they found out how the street had been formed and what kind of buildings there were and how the residential quarters were located before the war. He guessed in various ways trying not to miss even the slightest indications which could serve as a yardstick – the traces of the ruined wall and buildings, the marks of the roads which were hardly discernible and the spots where the electric poles had stood.

He again and again wandered all around the work place and drew deduction from various angles. Soon he indicated a spot and proposed that they should dig there.

Together with many other pupils, the dear leader removed the pile of earth and found out the asphalt layer. Then he started to dig the earth with a pick, a chisel and a spade.

The pit gradually got deeper until at last it reached the depth of 1.5 metres. All of them were looking into the pit in suspense, when suddenly they heard a metallic sound clashing with the blade of the dear leader's spade. It was sound of the water-pipe. Cheers rang out over the work place.

All the students rushed there to have a look at it. They were beside themselves with joy.

"The water-pipe has appeared. Let's dig, too!"

All the pupils were in high spirits and took up tools to start work.

The dear leader wiped the sweat off his brow and looked round the pupils with a smile before he drew a straight line through the pipe and assigned a definite section to each work team.

The official was pleased that a large amount of pipework had been obtained. He turned towards the pupils and said in a hearty excitement: We did not expect that you, pupils, would find out the pipe. It's wonderful. You've solved a really important problem.

Hearing him, all the pupils were full of pride in having devoted their sweat in the building of the capital. And they could not repress their admiration for the dear leader who had given them the joy of labour. At the sight of their bright faces, the dear leader's look also reflected joy.

This explains why one night he wrote the following in his diary:

"It's already well past midnight.

"It's deep night when everything in nature should be in a quiet slumber.

"Nevertheless, it's not quiet, but great music of seething reality is heard all around.

"The whistle of the crane signaller resembling the fluent sound of a trumpet, the humming of the crane moving according to it, giving a tone like that of a contrabass; the horn of the truck producing the note of a tenor; the buzzing of the sparkling welding rod resembling the sound of a timpani; the noise of the revolving mixer which used to be so much clamorous, seems this night as soft as the sound of a cello. From time to time a whistle is heard from afar resembling the dull sound of a tuba.

"All this reminds me of a grand symphony.

"Now I feel as if I were the conductor of a grand symphony orchestra.

(Continued on page 3, col. 3)

Newly-Built An Sang Taek Street in Pyongyang

Apartment buildings in the An Sang Taek Street are built in different styles including curvilinear and zigzag forms.

The An Sang Taek Street, one more modern street, made its appearance in Pyongyang, the capital of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

An Sang Taek is a patriotic Korean trader and industrialist in Japan.

The Central People's Committee of the DPRK on July 16 published a decree on naming the new street after An Sang Taek in order to convey for good the deep loyalty and ardent patriotism of An Sang Taek dedicated to the development and prosperity of the country.

As a result, the street including the Moranbong underground road is called the An Sang Taek Street.

Standing in the street built in all grandeur at the foot of Moran Hill and along the Potong River, which are scenic spots in Pyongyang, are 48 bulky apartment houses ranging from 10 to 30 stories.

Noteworthy in the street is that it is formed by means of opening space.

Entering into the block from the outside, the houses have been built higher to underscore the depth of the street and give the effect of solidity.

Houses have been built in different styles including curvilinear and zigzag forms so that their peculiar characteristics may be brought into relief.

The number of flats is 4,600.

(Continued on page 3, col. 1)

A view of the newly built An Sang Taek Street

Communique of KPA Supreme Command

PYONGYANG July 30 (KCNA) — **The Supreme Command of the Korean People's Army made public a communique.**

Follows the full text of the communique:

The government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on July 23 stated that it would unilaterally cut the armed forces of the Korean People's Army by 100,000 men in order to avert the danger of war on the Korean Peninsula, promote the reunification of the country and open a breach for the practical reduction of armed forces.

The KPA Supreme Command issued an order to the People's Army of all arms and services to discharge 100,000 officers and men till the end of December 1987 and send them to posts of socialist construction.

It is by no means easy to make a determined decision to unilaterally cut in a brief period large armed forces 100,000 strong under the condition where we are standing in confrontation with the enemy equipped with modern weapons including nuclear weapons and incomparably superior to us in numerical strength.

The KPA Supreme Command took a practical step with a firm will to realise universal and complete disarmament in actuality, not in words, and eliminate for ever the danger of the outbreak of another war in Korea and promote peaceful reunification.

This is a clear manifestation of the peace-loving efforts of the DPRK government proceeding from the principled stand that only when a military equilibrium is maintained by reducing armed forces, not by reinforcing them, and complete disarmament realized, can the acute military confrontation of today be removed from the Korean Peninsula.

If the disarmament proposal as propounded in the statement of the DPRK government is materialized, the armed forces in the north and the south of Korea would be reduced to 100,000 men or less respectively in 1992, the Korean Peninsula be free from foreign forces and foreign military bases and the Demilitarized Zone along the Military Demarcation Line be converted into a complete peace corridor.

This would finally eradicate the root cause of another war on the Korean Peninsula to bring a durable and lasting peace and a bright prospect open on the road to the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Furthermore, the realisation of disarmament would help direct a large sum of military spendings to peaceful construction and the promotion of people's well-being.

The whole party, the whole country and the entire people shall warmly welcome the discharged soldiers returning home according to the order of the supreme command, accord them social favour and pay particular attention to their work and life.

Today our party calls the entire party members and working people to a grand general march to carry out the third Seven-Year Plan.

The KPA Supreme Command firmly believes that the entire demobilized soldiers will work miracles and effect innovations in the worthwhile endeavours to fulfil the third Seven-Year Plan ahead of schedule.

The United States and the south Korean authorities must not use for their own purpose the gap caused by our unilateral arms reduction but approach with sincerity and show a positive reaction to the proposal of the government of the Republic in conformity with the trend of the times.

The KPA Supreme Command stresses in the order that the entire officers and men of the Korean People's Army and the Korean People's Security Forces and the members of the Worker-Peasant Red Guards and the Red Young Guards should maintain higher revolutionary vigilance than ever before and firmly defend the post of the country.

Our entire workers, farmers, soldiers, youth and students, office workers and all other segments of people will unite rock-firm around the party and the leader and defend the socialist fatherland and the gains of the revolution as firm as an impregnable fortress and perform heroic feats in socialist construction for the development and prosperity of the country and the happiness of the people.

(Continued from page 2)

Each flat has 3 - 4 living rooms. The floor space of a flat including that of a hall, a bathroom, a warehouse and others is 90 square metres on an average, 110 at maximum.

The dense formation of public service facilities is a distinct feature of the street.

The total floor space of shops, restaurants and other service establishments is 35,000 square metres. Among them, a linked service network with a total floor space of 31,300 square metres consisting of 26 buildings is conspicuous.

There are more than 100 service establishments from a department store to a small repair house.

The total floor space of public buildings of the street is 65,000 square metres. Distributed there in a well proportionate way are educational, cultural and health institutions, such as a cinema house with a floor space of 8,000 square metres, a gymnasium with that of 5,500 square metres and a senior middle school with that of 14,000 square metres.

Pyongyang where such grand and beautiful streets as the An Sang Taek Street are rising in different places year after year gets younger despite its history of 1,500 odd years.

A part of the An Sang Taek Street

EDITORIAL

U.S. & S. Korean Authorities Should Show Affirmative Response to DPRK's Peace Proposal

The proposal for an armed strength reduction which the DPRK government advanced on July 23 toward the U.S. and south Korean authorities is warmly welcomed by the public.

This save-the-nation proposal reflects the wish and will of the entire Korean people including Koreans in Japan who are longing for the peace and a peaceful reunification of their fatherland. So, we fully support the epoch-making proposal for a phasedown of military forces of north and south, withdrawal of the U.S. troops and all nuclear weapons from south Korea and removal of the U.S. military bases.

To reduce the military forces of the north and the south of Korea and to make the U.S. withdraw its troops and nuclear weapons are the urgent demand to ease tension on the Korean Peninsula to create a peaceful and stable environment and to guarantee peace in Asia and the rest of the world.

The U.S. and south Korean authorities, since the ceasefire of the Korean War, have consistently fabricated "threat of southward invasion by the north," and on the pretext of it they have been engaged in war-provocative acts almost daily, while building up their armaments.

If we leave this situation as it is, military clashes and conflicts cannot be avoided. In view of the fact that nuclear weapons are deployed in south Korea, it is as clear as daylight that they would develop into a nuclear war and a global thermonuclear war.

As is generally known, it is not for the first time that the DPRK government has made a proposal for military reduction.

In 1956, when the U.S. was absorbed in armament expansion after the ceasefire, the DPRK one-sidedly reduced 80,000 military forces and repeatedly proposed to reduce the troops of both north and south to 100,000 or less whenever an opportunity was offered.

In the July 23 proposal, the DPRK proposed that the north and the south cut down their armed forces in three stages from 1988 to 1991 and maintain armed forces less than 100,000 strong from 1992, respectively. It also proposed that when this has been carried out, the U.S. should withdraw all its forces including its nuclear weapons and dismantle its military bases in south Korea.

The DPRK government also proposed that the north and the south of Korea and the U.S. hold a multinational disarmament negotiation in Geneva in March 1988, with the representatives of member nations of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission attending as observers.

This disarmament proposal by the DPRK government is intended to remove the danger of war from the Korean Peninsula.

The DPRK government has intended to ease tension and guarantee peace not by the expansion of armaments but by the reduction of armaments.

Actually in the world, the armaments race and arms build-up are aggravating tension, increasing the danger of war.

If the proposal is realized, the Korean Peninsula will be changed to a nuclear-free peace zone where there will be neither southward invasion by the north nor northward invasion by the south. It will carve out a new lasting era of peace and a new way to peaceful reunification.

Accordingly, we can say that the DPRK government's proposal is an epoch-making proposal by which the entire Korean people will be enabled to expose the fabrication of "threat of southward invasion by the north," prevent an armed conflict and a new war and open up bright prospects for peace and peaceful reunification. It is also an active measure to make the political and military situation in the Far East and Asia take a favorable turn and greatly contribute to world peace — fair and effective measure to benefit all the parties concerned.

At present there is a tendency in the world toward dismantling nuclear weapons and reducing nuclear armaments. The "policy of strength" or the theory of deterrence should be condemned as the main cause of tension. The proposal accords well with the surging currents of the world.

The American and south Korean authorities should face up to the present situation. If they sincerely desire peace and a peaceful reunification of the Korean Peninsula and the peace of Asia and of the world, they should show a deep interest in and make an affirmative response to this proposal for arms reduction, stopping a foolish attempt to disparage the proposal by saying that "it is a peace offensive taking advantage of the unstable political situation in south Korea."

The Korean people and the people of the world's peace-loving countries will continue to fix their eyes on the attitudes of the U.S. and south Korean authorities to the DPRK government's proposal.

(Continued from page 2)

"This is a great night of the great Korea.

"Why are those people working breaking the silence of the deep night when all others are asleep? .. '

"It's precisely because they are genuine revolutionary soldiers of the leader, the working class of Korea who are fighting to bring earlier the advent of the time, the brilliant morrow of the fatherland.

"I'd also like to plunge into this lively reality as soon as possible and breathe the same air with them and share the better and the worse with them.

"Can one witness such a night in a society where money rules everything?

"Similar movements could be there, but they will sound like a funeral march that leads to the abyss of hunger and poverty.

"There are such entirely different two worlds on one globe, nay, in our Korea, one and the same territory.

"How come there are such two realities in our country?

"It is owing to none other than US imperialism. Therefore, wiping out US imperialism is the nation's ardent desire. It is for the early realization of the nation's long-cherished desire that our heroic people are fighting without rest.

"It's January now, but the weather is very mild as if its desire is to help the builders."

This diary is a hymn to the seething night of Korea and to the heroic labour of the builders of the capital. It bespeaks of the then warm feeling of the dear leader eloquently.

(To be continued)

22 Parties & Bodies Support DPRK's New Initiative

PYONGYANG July 24 (KCNA) – Twenty-two political parties and public organizations of our country including the Workers' Party of Korea, the Korean Social Democratic Party and the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland today issued a joint statement in support of the statement of the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea dated July 23.

Declaring that the proposal contained in the statement of the DPRK government is another momentous initiative of arms reduction for guaranteeing peace on the Korean Peninsula and accelerating its peaceful reunification, the statement says:

The political parties and public organisations in the northern half of the Republic support in its entirety the proposal of the DPRK government for a phased reduction of the armed forces of the north and the south and subsequent gradual withdrawal of the U.S. forces and nuclear weapons from south Korea and dismantling of the U.S. military bases there.

The arms reduction proposal put forward in the DPRK government statement is a just one indicating a most reasonable and realistic way of removing basic factor of armed conflict and guaranteeing a durable peace in our country.

This proposal, first of all, will dispel the danger of war and firmly guarantee lasting peace in our country by ensuring a military equilibrium not through arms buildup on both sides but through their cuts.

Only when the lowest-level armed forces incapable of attacking the other side, but necessary for self-defence, are maintained, no foreign troops are present and no foreign military base is allowed, there would be neither northward nor southward invasion on the Korean Peninsula and a nuclear-free, peace zone and a buffer zone which would pose no threat to anyone would be created and a new era of lasting peace and a new way out for peaceful reunification would be opened.

The DPRK government's proposal of arms reduction is a fair and aboveboard one which is not for one side but is equalling binding on all parties concerned.

Particularly, the declaration of an active measure for unilaterally cutting the strength of the Korean People's Army by 100,000 men by the end of 1987 is a living example of the reduction of military strength. It eloquently proves that our proposal represents an honest position for a practical solution of the question and, furthermore, brings its fairness into bolder relief.

The proposal of the DPRK government fully conforms also with the trend of the present time calling for arms reduction and the withdrawal of foreign troops and ardently aspiring after world peace.

The proposal for complete and large-scale arms reduction advanced by the DPRK government should be realised as early as possible.

If the proposal were materialised, the tensions and the danger of war would be removed from the Korean Peninsula, mistrust between the north and the south be dissolved, national reconciliation and unity be achieved and a decisively favourable phase be opened on the road toward the peaceful reunification of the country.

Furthermore, if the military strength of the north and the south is reduced to less than 100,000 men, both sides would cut military spendings by a large amount and direct it to economic construction and the improvement of people's living so as to promote the welfare of the whole nation at an accelerated pace and the United States, too, would not only be relieved of the burden of stationing its numerous troops in south Korea but also be freed, for the present, from such a new military burden as to deploy the Pacific fleet force in the coastal waters of south Korea and intensify the "Team Spirit" joint military exercises under the cloak of "successful holding of Olympics."

Indeed, the proposal of the DPRK government is an epoch-making arms reduction proposal which would smash the fiction of "threat from the north", prevent armed clashes and the danger of another war on the Korean Peninsula and bring a bright dawn of peace and peaceful reunification to the whole nation, an active arms reduction step which would improve the political and military situation in the Far East and Asia and actually contribute to the cause of world peace, and a fair and effective arms reduction measure which would be beneficial to all the parties concerned, not giving any loss or harm.

Therefore, how to approach the arms reduction proposal of the DPRK government would be a touchstone distinguishing between the stand of peace and the stand of war, the stand of unity and reunification and the stand of confrontation and division.

If the United States and the south Korean authorities truly want the peace and peaceful reunification of the Korean Peninsula and peace in Asia and the world, they should pay a deep attention to the disinterested reasonable and fair arms reduction proposal of the DPRK government and show a positive response to it.

We express the hope that all political parties, all groundings and people of all strata of south Korea will in firm unity positively support this proposal of the DPRK government for military reduction which eloquently represents the idea of patriotism and the spirit of peace, fight resolutely to pressure the United States and the south Korean authorities to respond to it, and struggle staunchly to build an independent and democratic reunified country in a peaceful and stabilized land by reducing the "ROK Army" forces in south Korea and having the U.S. troops and nuclear weapons withdrawn.

And we take this opportunity to express the belief that the governments, political parties and public organisations of all countries of the world including the member nations of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission, all international organisations and peoples of all countries that love peace will extend active support to the new proposal of the government of the Republic for arms reduction and express firm solidarity to the just cause of the Korean people for peace of the country and its peaceful reunification.

All political parties and social organisations of the northern half of the Republic, with the support and encouragement of political parties, organisations and people of various countries of the world that love peace and desire social progress, will make every possible effort to carry into practice the proposal for complete disarmament clarified in the DPRK government's statement and promote a durable peace of the country and its peaceful reunification.

Prisoners of The Past (2)

(Continued from the previous issue)

In any event, the KCCK continues to stick by its estimate of 1,850 political detainees before the recent mass releases – a figure which independent analysts feel may have been a little on the high side, but which they say was not grossly exaggerated. Included in that total appear to be about 70 disputed espionage cases, mostly involving Korean students resident in Japan but studying at Seoul universities, where the trial evidence was considered to be insufficient.

Still to be resolved as well in the status of an estimated 1,300 people, including newly freed Mintongnyon leader Rev. Moon Ik Hwan, who have yet have their civil rights restored.

NCCK sources say the real litmus test of government sincerity in dealing with the political prisoner issue rests on Kim Keun Tae, who is now not due for release until 1990; Lee Tae Bok, 36, arrested in 1981 and serving a 20-year term for leading the National Democratic Student Federation and the National Democratic Workers Federation; Chang Ki Pyo, Mintongnyon's political strategist who began a seven-year sentence last year; and Lee Boo Yong, another Mintongnyon member arrested after the Inchon incident.

Human-rights groups apparently believe that by releasing these particular prisoners, the government will feel obliged to free others who were jailed on what are claimed to be treasonable offences. The NCCK maintains that only detainees who freely acknowledge their communist beliefs should continue to be held, not those who were tortured into signing confessions or who have been simply given a communist label because of their anti-government activities.

"A real communist will never say he is not a communist," says opposition leader Kim Dae Jung, who has often had the same tag applied to him. "The evidence in many cases was fabricated. They needed an excuse to label them pro-communist so now they can not easily release these people." Kim told the REVIEW that the fact he himself is now finally free of sedition charges makes the continued detention of political prisoners meaningless.

In, for her part, believes the government is reluctant to free the remaining dissidents not simply because of their past political activities, but because of what she calls their "administrative abilities," or what may be better interpreted as proven leadership qualities. Asked directly about her husband's ideological beliefs, she smiled and said: "How can you think you are a communist when you are living in this country."

A graduate in economics from Seoul National University, Kim was actively involved in organising support for Kim Dae Jung when he ran against Park Chung Hee in the 1971 presidential election. Sought by police for alleged anti-government acts, he went underground for much of the rest of the decade working in factories and at the Inchon Urban Industrial Mission. In says if he was freed, he would probably go into active politics.

RDP president Kim Young Sam says he intends taking up the political prisoner issue in concert with the talks on constitutional reform – a course of action Kim Dae Jung also favours. "I think if the RDP maintains persistent efforts, we can solve most of these cases," he said. Relatives of detainees, however, are not relaxing their campaign – even if an opposition victory in the year-end presidential elections would no doubt open most cell doors.

Many Koreans who have suffered under the heavy hand of authoritarian rule are equally wary of taking things at face value. But given the startling developments so far, one part of Kim Keun Tae's evidence now makes poignant reading.

Recalling a broad-shouldered policeman who always carried torture tools in his briefcase, Kim quoted him as saying before one interrogation session: "Our undertaking business is about to start. Do you know how Lee Jae Mun died? He died when his internal organs burst. Now it's your turn. I'll allow you to retaliate after you achieve democracy. Then I'll be on the torture rack instead of you."

(Concluded)

5 Lawmakers of NKDP to Join RDP

Five lawmakers of the minor opposition New Korea Democratic Party on July 26 expressed their willingness to join the major opposition Reunification Democratic Party.

Kim Han Soo, lawmaker of the NKDP, visited RDP president Kim Young Sam at his house on July 26 and expressed the position of the five NKDP lawmakers concerning entry into the RDP, according to RDP sources, The Korea Times reported on July 28.

The four other lawmakers are Hwang Byung Woo, Lee Gun Il, Shin Bung Yul and Seo Jong Yeol.

Ethnic Korean Arrested in China for Spying for Seoul

Chinese security officials have arrested a Chinese citizen who allegedly stole military, political and economic secrets for south Korea, state-run television said on July 29, according to a UPI report from Beijing.

China Central Television said the suspect, Cui Chunzhi, an ethnic Korean, was recruited by south Korean intelligence agents during a trip to south Korea to visit relatives between September and December 1985.

When Cui returned to China, where he was employed at a forestry worker in the northeastern city of Shenyang, "he collected a lot of political, economic and military secrets for south Korea," the television said in its nationwide evening news broadcast, UPI report said.

With the help of police and civilians, the state security bureau, China's intelligence gathering and counter-espionage organ, discovered Cui's alleged activities and equipment used by him in his undercover work, it said.

High Prices Trigger Farmer's Protest

A 27-year-old jobless man held a protest on a steel parch atop Han River Bridge No. 1 on the early morning of July 28, demanding that the government lower the prices of fertilizer and agricultural chemicals, The Korea Times reported on July 29.

During the protest, the protester Kim Nam Sik claimed that it is impossible for farmers to farm because of the high prices of fertilizer and agricultural chemicals, the paper reported.

After voluntarily descending from the arch, Kim told police he held the protest because the prices of fertilizer and farm chemicals are relatively much higher than farm product prices.

523 Profs. Inaugurate Nat'l Council for Democracy

A total of 523 professors from 30 colleges and universities on July 21 inaugurated a national faculty council, pledging to render maximum efforts for democratization on campus and in society, The Korea Herald reported on July 23.

According to the paper, 80 faculty members from 28 schools attended the inaugural meeting held at Sung Kyun Kwan University in Seoul while the remaining 443 were represented by proxies.

In a seven-point declaration, the professors said that democratic forces should play a leading role in realizing the "June 29 reform package" and the Chun Doo Hwan regime should step down after providing full assistance to the people in achieving genuine democracy, the paper reported.

They also expressed their anger at the explanation of the United States on its role in the Kwangju massacre and said they harbored grave concerns about "tacit U.S. approval" for Chun's April 13 announcement, which suspended public debate on constitutional reform, the paper went on.

They also urged the immediate abolition of laws that oppress freedom of speech and freedom of the press and the reinstatement of rights and privileges of all journalists, artists and publishers who have been persecuted for their anti-government activities, it said.

Discussions on "progressive" ideologies should be guaranteed and the ban on publication and reading of "leftist-oriented" books should be lifted, the professors said.

They demanded that faculty councils be activated during the second semester to elect college deans, and university presidents and to manage major academic affairs.

"Colleges and universities should be operated according to the will of students and professors," they said.

An organizer of the national scale autonomous body revealed that professors across the country have prepared for the inauguration of the council for the last two years, the paper said.

The faculty members at the meeting included 29 from eight universities in Seoul and 41 others from 20 schools in provincial cities. Among the Seoul schools are Seoul National, Sung Kyun Kwan, Kyunghee, Hanyang, Chungang and Sookmyung Women's universities, the paper added.

Thousands of Workers Strike for Pay Raise & Improved Condition

Thousands of factory workers staged sit-ins or took control of their plants in provincial cities, demanding pay raises and improved working conditions, a news agency said on July 30.

Yonhap, the south Korean news agency, reported that "scores" of workers were injured at a major footwear plant in the southern port city of Pusan when two opposing groups of workers clashed with rocks, sticks and firebombs.

The trouble at Kukje-ICC Corp. began on July 29 when 400 workers seized control of a room in the company's dormitory, demanding improved financial benefits, including an annual bonus amounting to 400 percent of their regular monthly pay, the agency said.

About 500 officials loyal to the company attacked the striking workers with sticks on the morning of July 30, driving them from the plant, Yonhap said.

The financially troubled Korea Shipbuilding and Engineering Co. in Pusan decided to shut down its shipyard indefinitely on July 30 after 800 workers, who had been picketing since July 26 demanding large pay hikes, refused to end their strike, Yonhap said.

The shipmaker, heavily indebted to local commercial banks, was seeking court receivership as part of its reorganization program.

In Ulsan, 64 km from Pusan, 15,000 workers of Hyundai Heavy Industries Co., south Korea's largest shipbuilding firm, halted work for the third consecutive day on July 30, demanding improved working conditions, local news reports said.

Merchants Demand Authorities Pay Damages Due to Floods

Proprietors of hundreds of underground stores adjacent to the Seoul Express Terminal, south of the Han River, on July 28 staged a protest, demanding that the Seoul City government be held accountable for the flooding of their shops and goods. The final tally by the city government shows that 32 people are dead and 65 others injured and a total of 34,608 people from 8,348 families were made homeless temporarily or permanently in the recent floods.

The municipal government announced that 2,535 homes and buildings were flooded, 82 damaged and 33 destroyed in the floods. The protesters claim that the flooding stemmed from the "faulty" designs of the facilities. (Korea Herald)

Dictatorship & Foreign Interference Are Root Cause Of Division: Mintongryon

Mintongryon (The United Minjung Movement for Unification and Democracy) which represents 24 democratic organizations throughout south Korea issued a joint statement on July 10, about two weeks after Roh Tae Woo's announcement on a democratization package.

In the statement, titled "Let's greet the era of liberation with the movement for democracy and reunification", the civil organization stressed that the establishment of an independent and democratic government is the first step to national reunification and that the military dictatorship and foreign interference into the country's domestic affairs are the root cause of national division.

Mintongryon went on to say that the '88 Olympics by the present military dictatorial government will increase the confrontation between the north and the south and demanded six drastic political measures, including release of all political prisoners, freedom of speech and assembly, the army's non-involvement in politics and independence of justice administration to establish an independent and democratic government.

Here is the full text of the joint statement. (Title and translation are ours... Ed.)

Now, our people are greeting a new era. The people have achieved a gateway to an independent and democratic government. This indicates that our future history will be the history of a movement for national reunification which is going to end the era and usher in the era of liberation.

The people's power, demonstrated in the June revolution showed that the people no longer allow the military dictatorship or any kind of foreign interference in domestic affairs.

Our people won a great victory such as only a great people can achieve.

Through the funeral service for the late Lee Han Ryul, the newly determined Mintongryon along with the entire people reconfirmed the stand that the present military dictatorship should be ended right now to prevent any more student victims, and we make clear our attitude as follows:

1. Our history in the remaining years of the 1980s and in the 1990s are the era of a movement for national reunification and the master is our great masses.

The foreign interference in our domestic affairs and the military dictatorship are the root cause of our national division. Therefore, real democracy can be realized only through democratic society and free masses and will be accomplished as national reunification.

2. The most urgent task for our nation's history in the present stage is to establish an independent and democratic government by the people's power.

The development of our nation's history has been prevented by the Syngman Rhee dictatorship, the Pak Jung Hee military dictatorship and the present military dictatorship. The way to rectify its distorted development is to establish a democratic government free from foreign forces.

The establishment of an independent and democratic government is the first step to national reunification.

3. The 1988 Olympics must be held as one of the movements for national reunification. The Olympics by the military dictatorial government which intends to perpetuate the division and intensify competition between the two parts of the divided people, will obstruct national reunification and increase confrontation between the south and the north.

It will become a people's festival of the world overriding the differences of the social systems and ideologies, only when the 60 million people of Korea along with the peoples of the world carry out the Games after an independent and democratic government is founded.

4. As the preconditions for an independent and democratic government,

First, all the democratic figures, detained or the wanted list by the dictatorial government as "pro-communists" should be freed.

Second, the truth about the Kwangju massacre in 1980 should be thoroughly probed and a memorial monument for the victims should be set up.

Third, injustifiably fired workers, teachers, reporters and expelled students should be reinstated.

Fourth, the fundamental rights to life of all working people, including workers and farmers, should be guaranteed.

Fifth, the people's freedoms of assembly, demonstration, expression, speech, press and studies of ideologies should be guaranteed.

Sixth, complete independence of the administration of justice, guarantee of surveillance on administration by the national assembly, full operation of local autonomy, political independence of public service personnel, the army's non-involvement in politics should be institutionally and practically realized.

5. No political compromise or progress without these preconditions being fulfilled will be accepted by the people or get their support as such a compromise will allow foreign interference in domestic affairs and may bring a crisis to our national history.

Greeting the great and significant moment of history to realize national reunification, the Mintongryon, at the threshold of a democratization, are determined anew to establish an independent democratic government and realize these preconditions, and declares solemnly to go ahead, encouraged by the 40 million south Korean people.

1987 July 10

Tour Information for DPRK (2)

—Mt. Paekdu and Mt. Myohyang—

The DPRK government has been going ahead with a policy of preservation of nature in the country.

At present there are now seven natural protection areas including the Mt. Paekdu natural protection area. The total area of the natural protection areas is more than 7,500 *chongbo* (one *chongbo* approximately equals one hectare).

Besides there are 15 animal protection, six snowy herons and herons breeding protection, six murres breeding protection, 14 plant protection and four mineral resources protection areas in the country.

As these protection areas are well managed by the National Protection Federation of the DPRK, people can enjoy the beauty of nature, birdwatching and hiking.

If you would like to enjoy the beauty of nature to the fullest measure, it is recommendable you visit these scenic spots such as Mt. Paekdu, Mt. Kumgang, Mt. Myohyang, the Songdowon Beach, the Pagyon Falls, the Kuryong Falls, Lake Samji and etc.

These scenic spots, popular and famous not only among Korean people but foreign tourists, are at most several hours away from Pyongyang by air or bus.

The foreign tourists can commune with beautiful and dynamic nature in these spots as there are several courses prepared to suit tourists' convenience.

Mt. Paekdu and its environs are one of the representative scenic spots of Korea.

Mountain ranges starting from it stretch out over the land and the Amnok and Tuman rivers rising in it flow towards the West and East Sea of Korea, respectively.

Mt. Paekdu, the highest mountain in Korea which soars 2,750 metres above sea level, is crowned with Lake Chon, a natural lake formed in a crater after a volcanic eruption. The top of the mountain is covered with snow all the year and visitors sometimes miss the chance to view Lake Chon in winter because of thick mist and clouds.

In summer, however, particularly from June to August, it is a good season when you can have a chance to view the lake. The sight of the lake which looks like a mirror reflecting the peaks around it, will carry you beyond reality.

The mountain is covered with forests up to 2,000 metres and higher up with an alpine plant belt. In the heavy forest area of the mountain, there are many revolutionary sites and the mountain itself is inhabited by 51 species of animals including tiger, leopard, wolf, deer and 137 species of birds including owl, woodpecker and hazel grouse.

On your way to the mountain or from it to the airport, you can visit a picturesque lake, named Lake Samji which is situated five kilometers north of the town of Samji in the Paekdu lava area.

There is a rest house near the lake. When the mist clears off in the morning, forests of larch trees and birches around the lake look like a screen against the peaks of Mt. Paekdu. Many kinds of animals including roe deer and deer flock here to drink the water.

As for Mt. Myohyang, bodering on three provinces – North Pyongan Province, Chagang Province and South Pyongan Province – is also a noted mountain in the country.

The highest Piro Peak rises 1,909 metres high and there is a great stretch of juniper woods in the mountain.

Magnificent and fantastic rocks, deep valleys, precipitous cliffs, crystal-clear streams meandering at their feet, numberless water falls, fragrant flowers, scarlet maples in autumn – all these mingle into a harmonious whole.

The Sanwon, Manpok, Munsu and Chilson valleys are worth visiting. Other highly recommendable spots are the Kumgang, Taeha and Sanju falls.

The Sanwon Hermitage perches on the cliff over which the Ryongyon and Sanju falls hang and in its yard there are a lime tree and two rocks which were once used to pound rice for rice cakes. About five *ri* (two kilometers) east of the Sanwon Hermitage is the Puryong Hall which once preserved the Royal Chronicles of the Li Dynasty (late 14th to early 20th century), the government chronicles of the Li Dynasty, covering a period of 500 years.

This area is really full of scenic spots such as falls and valleys and many kinds of animals, plants and birds.

There is also the International Friendship Exhibition where great many presents sent to President Kim Il Sung and Secretary Kim Jong Il by prominent foreign persons are exhibited.

This season of blooming flowers and twittering birds in mountains is the best to visit there.

Mt. Paekdu and Lake Samji, the noble sites of the Korean revolution, are now popular tourist spots in Korea.

The Myohyangsan Hotel of a triangular style stands beautiful against Mt. Myohyang.

The Sanju Falls in the Sanwon Valley of Mt. Myohyang.

NEWS DISPATCH FROM PYONGYANG

DPRK Dels. To Foreign Countries. (July 1–25)

JULY 1

* A government delegation of the DPRK headed by Choe Jong Gun, minister of foreign trade to Switzerland.
* A delegation of the Korean Physical Culture and Sports Guidance Committee headed by Chairman Kim Yu Sun to the Soviet Union and Bulgaria.
* A delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Son Song Pil, member of the WPK Central Committee and vice chairman of the Sanding Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly to Latin American countries.
* A delegation of the Ministry of Foreign Trade Affairs of Korea headed by Vice Minister Chon Jae Hong to Bulgaria
* A delegation of the UNESCO National Committee of the DPRK headed by Kim Chol Sik, its vice chairman and vice president of the Academy of Social Science to Cuba.
* A delegation of the Pyongyang Municipal Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Secretary Won Jong Gwon to the GDR.

JULY 4

* A Korean movie delegation to the Soviet Union.

JULY 6

* A delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Hwang Jang Yop, secretary of its Central Committee to Tanzania and Madagascar.

JULY 8

* A Korean financial delegation headed by Vice Minister of Finance Choe Jae Guk to Hungary.
* A delegation of the State Commission of Science and Technology headed by its Vice Chairman Kim Ung Ho to the Soviet Union.
* The Pyongyang Moranbong Art Troupe to Yugoslavia.

JULY 9

* A delegation of the Korean Buddhists Federation headed by Pak Tae Ho, chairman of its Central Committee to Mongolia.
* A delegation of the Korean side headed by Li Chung Song, vice chairman of the Power Industry Commission to China.

JULY 15

* A delegation of the Korean-Soviet Friendship Society headed by O Gil Bang, vice chairman of the Central Committee of the society to the Soviet Union.
* A delegation of political workers of the Korean People's Army headed by Major General Kim Dok Hyon to the Soviet Union and Romania.

JULY 17

* A delegation of scholars of Kim Il Sung University headed by Academician, Dr. and Prof. Pak Si Hyong to China.

JULY 22

* A delegation of the Korean Central Scientific and Technological Information Agency headed by its Vice Director Chang Song Chol to China.

JULY 25

* Vice Premier and Foreign Minister Kim Yong Nam and his party to Syria and Ethiopia.

(KCNA)

DPRK Joins Int'l Hydrographic Org.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea was admitted on July 6 to the International Hydrographic Organization.

With the DPRK's admission to the IHO, Korean ships have come to have their safe and effective international navigation guaranteed technically and practically.

Japanese Families Reunited in Pyongyang

Mrs. Aki, 74, met her son on July 24 at a hotel in Pyongyang after 42 years of separation.

Nine Japanese families, who were among the friendship visiting group organized by the Japan Socialist Party, were reunited with their long separated sons, daughters and relatives in Pyongyang on July 24.

Among the reunited families were Aki Chizuko, 74, from Kochi, Horikoshi Matsutaro, 80, and his wife Shizu, 74, from Tokyo.

Mrs. Aki met her son Yong Chol, 48, after 42 years of separation. Mrs. Aki and her son were separated in Manchuria in 1945. Mrs. Aki has been believing that her son is alive. She came to know that her son is alive thanks to the efforts of Inoue Kiyoshi, honorary professor of Kyoto University in 1984. Since then they have been exchanged letters.

Mr. and Mrs. Horikoshi met their daughter Hye Mi, 53, after 27 years of separation. "How I wished to see you!", "How are you, father and mother?" These were the words they exchanged when they met at a hotel in Pyongyang. They hugged each other tightly.

In 1960, Horikoshi's daughter returned to the DPRK together with her Korean husband and her daughter, 31.

Mr. and Mrs. Horikoshi have been exchanged letters with them every year. They saw their great grand daughters for the first time.

Mr. Horikoshi was the oldest among members of the friendship visiting group and he will be 81 in coming November.

Since the DPRK and Japan have no diplomatic ties, it has been for a long time a difficult matter to arrange the meeting of separated Japanese families. However, thanks to the efforts of the DPRK government and peace-minded Japanese people, a small number of separated families visited the DPRK from Japan and were reunited with their family members.

On July 10, 13 Japanese families met their families in Pyongyang, when they visited the DPRK by the "Ship of Asian Peace" of Japan from July 9 to 12. **(See page 6 of No. 1,347 issue of The People's Korea).**

Japanese Holds Meeting to Support Korea's Reunion

The 6th National Meeting of Campaign to Support the Reunification of Korea was held on July 25 and 26 in Matsumoto City, Nagano Prefecture, Japan.

The meeting was participated by about 1,200 Japanese of various strata including representatives of Korea-Japan friendship organizations from 37 prefectures throughout Japan.

The meeting was cosponsored by the Japan Committee for Supporting the Independent, Peaceful Reunification of Korea and the Nagano Prefectural Citizens' Committee to Support the Independent, Peaceful Reunification of Korea.

The national meeting was organized in celebration of the 10th anniversary of formation of the Japan-Korea Prefectural Solidarity Committee.

Chairman Iwai Akira of the Japan Committee for Supporting the Independent, Peaceful Reunification of Korea and Chairman Chitsuhara Kimio of the Nagano Prefectural Citizens' Committee to Support the Independent, Peaceful Reunification of Korea made speeches at the meeting.

Chairman Iwai said the Japan-Korea Prefectural Solidarity Committee has made efforts to strengthen friendship between two countries and peoples of both countries and has contributed to deepening mutual understanding and respect.

Mr. Iwai, mentioning the campaigns the committee conducted, said that they included efforts to extend solidarity to the struggles of south Koreans for democracy; to demand the Japanese government change its Korea policy; to defend a series of rights of Koreans in Japan including an amendment to the "Alien Registration Law".

Touching upon the July 23 new disarmament proposal presented by the DPRK government, he gave fully endorsement to it.

At the meeting Chairman Han Duk Su of the Chongryun CSC made a speech, in which he expresses his thanks to the prefectural solidarity committee and its members for their efforts and actions of solidarity with the Korean people to promote the territorial reintegration of the country.

A special resolution and an appeal to support the July 23rd DPRK government's statement were adopted at the meeting.

Korean Magician Here Wins 1st Prize at Int'l Magic Competition

An Song U, 27, a Korean magician in Japan, won the first prize at the "S.A.M. International Magic Festival" held in Las Vegas, U.S. from July 6 to 11.

The "S.A.M. International Magic Festival," a widely recognized international magic contest was participated in by some 1,500 magicians from some 20 countries.

Since his debut as a magician, An Song U has been earning reputation in and out of Japan, because of his speedy and peculiar magic art and his original magic art combined with contemporary and traditional features.

At the "S.A M. International Magic Festival" he showed a new magic art titled "costume magic" in which he changed his costumes in a moment.

An Son U won the gold prize at the "55th I.B.M. International Magic Contest" held in July 1983 in Honolulu, Hawaii, where 35 magicians from five continents vied with each other.

He was the first Korean magician who won the gold prize at the I.B.M. International Contest.

An Song U is a graduate of the Osaka Korean High School. After his graduation of the high school he began to study magic arts.

He has attended the "April Spring Friendship Art Festival" held in the DPRK several times.

An Song U showing his magic art.

Sports

Football

● The Korean soccer team came third at the soccer event in the 14th World Universiad held in Zagreb, Yugoslavia.

In the match for deciding the third and fourth places held on July 18 the Korean team beat the Chinese squad 3:0. The Soviet team came first.

The soccer event in the Universiad was participated in by soccer teams from 16 countries and a region including the DPRK.

● The Hungarian People's Army football selection had friendly matches with Korean football teams in Pyongyang and local cities.

The guest team lost 1:3 in a match with the April 25 football team at a stadium in Nampo, a port city, and drew 0:0 in a match with the Pyongyang municipal youth football selection at Kim Il Sung Stadium.

The footballers of the two countries exhibited a high sports skill they had cultivated through day-to-day training at the matches which were held in a friendly atmosphere.

● A friendly match between the Amnokgang football team of the DPRK and Autoskoda football team of Czechoslovakia took place at Kim Il Sung Stadium on July 2.

The Korean team won the match 1:0.

Earlier, the April 25 and Ryongnamsan football teams of the DPRK won their matches with the guest team respectively 2:0 and 3:1.

● A match was held at Kim Il Sung Stadium on July 18 between the football team of the Pyongyang Changhyon Primary School and the Korean children's football team from Japan staying in the homeland.

Both teams delighted the spectators by displaying their technique and fighting spirit.

When young players skilfully dribbled the ball and landed it into the net, the spectators broke into wild cheering, hailing them.

Korean children's team from Japan won the game 3:2.

Badminton

Korean players took the titles of the women's singles and doubles and finished the runner-up in the mixed doubles at the Fifth International Badminton Tournament of Cooperative Organs for "Start" Prize which was held in Bulgaria over July 3-5.

Boxing

The Junior Friendship International Boxing Tournament of Socialist Countries was held from July 17 to 22 at the Pyongyang Indoor Stadium.

The winners of the tournament are as follow:

48 KG
Kim Dok Nam (Korea A)
51 KG
Kim Gwang Chol (Korea B)
54 KG
Hentor Garcia (Cuba)
57 KG
Ha Hwa Tae (Korea A)
60 KG
Shaburov Magomets (USSR)
63.5 KG
Mankov Andrei (USSR)
67 KG
Milron Rodriges (Cuba)
71 KG
Dhristion Sobecki (GDR)
75 KG
Romongargei (Cuba)
81 KG
Ter-Akonyan Artem (USSR)
91 KG
Belousov Evgeni (USSR)
Above 91 KG
Sven Rudiger (GDR)

After the prize awarding ceremony the technical prize was awarded to nine boxers who exhibited excellent skill at the tournament.

The tournament was participated in by the GDR, Romanian, Mongolian, Bulgarian, Hungarian, Czechoslovak, Cuban, USSR and DPRK (A and B) teams.

Wrestling

Korean wrestlers carried off four gold medals in the Junior Friendship Wrestling Tournament of Socialist Countries held in Khaskovo, Bulgaria, from July 17 to 19.

Kim Gwang Su, Kim Yong Chan, Om Jong Chol and Won In Nam came first respectively in 46 KG, 50 KG, 54 KG and 74 KG categories.

The tournament was participated in by more than 100 excellent wrestlers from socialist countries including Korea.

Athletics

Kim Chun Mae and Kim Ryon Sun came first and third respectively in the women's 3,000-metre run of the Seventh Asian Athletic Championships which was held in Singapore.

In the women's 10,000 metre race Kim Gun Hui placed third.

Handball

A friendship match was held on July 26 in Pyongyang between the DPRK youth men's handball selection and the Russian men's handball selection of the Soviet Union.

It ended in favour of the Soviet players.

Supreme Command Order

(Continued from page 1)

ment, the communique said, "This is a clear manifestation of the peace-loving efforts of the DPRK government proceeding from the principled stand that only when a military equilibrium is maintained by reducing armed forces, not by reinforcing them, and complete disarmament realized, can be acute military confrontation of today be removed from the Korean Peninsula."

If the disarmament proposal is propounded in the July 23 statement is materialized, it said, "This would finally eradicate the root cause of another war on the Korean Peninsula to bring a durable and lasting peace and a bright prospect open on the road to the independent and peaceful reunification of the country."

"Furthermore," it continued, "the realization of disarmament would help direct a large sum of military spendings to peaceful construction and the promotion of people's well-being."

The KPA Supreme Command in the communique urged Washington and Seoul not to use for their own purpose the gap caused by Pyongyang's unilateral arms reduction "but approach with sincerity and show a positive reaction to the proposal of the government of the Republic in conformity with the trend of the times."

The communique in its last part said, "The KPA Supreme Command stresses in the order that the entire officers and men of the Korean People's Army and the Korean People's Security Forces and the members of the Worker-Peasant Red Guards and the Red Young Guards should maintain higher revolutionary vigilance than ever before and firmly defend the post of the country."

The July 23 proposals included the three-stage arms reduction from 1988 to 1991 to 100,000 strong, the withdrawal of U.S. forces and nuclear weapons, conversion of the Demilitarized Zone into a peace zone, increase of the authority and role of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission in the process and holding of a multinational disarmament negotiation in Geneva in March 1988.

Though after the statement was published Washington and Seoul showed only negative response, the order to reduce armed forces unilaterally will force them reconsider the proposal of the DPRK government on the north-south arms reduction.

JSP Delegation

(Continued from page 1)

Central News Agency and Choson Sinbo.

At the press interview, they expressed full support to the statement of the DPRK government proposing a massive phased arms reduction.

Noting that the proposal showed well the sincere attitude of the DPRK for detente, Mr. Tanabe stressed that to reduce armed forces by 100,000 men before presenting a demand to the opposite side was not an easy matter in view of the prevailing military tension but it was an expression of a bold and sincere attitude.

The deputy head of the group, Kubo Wataru, deputy secretary general of the JSP and member of the House of Councillors, said, "A sincere attitude toward realizing one's own disarmament plan before demanding it from the other side will enjoy the sympathy of all the people of the world who want disarmament and peace and be welcomed by them, I think."

Referring to the success of the JSP friendship visiting group in its visit to the DPRK, the head of the group said, "This is the first time that such a large group of 330 persons has visited the DPRK."

"We desire the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and the promotion of amity and friendship between Japan and Korea and think that as neighbours, Japan and Korea should be close and friendly countries, not close and faraway countries," he said.

The JSP friendship visiting group consisted of Dietmen from the JSP and the Social Democratic Alliance of Japan, members of the JSP and its supporters, more than 330 in all.

This was the largest group from a Western country that has so far visited the DPRK.

Many members of the group met their separated family members after decades of years of separation. There were many Japanese who were separated from their families in Korea in the confusion after the defeat of Japan in 1945. Korea had been a colony of Japan since 1912.

The DPRK government allowed them to meet their families living in the DPRK from a humanitarian viewpoint, though the DPRK and Japan have no diplomatic ties.

MAC

(Continued from page 1)

sides and the specific procedures and the time limit for the performance of this work within a definite time limit after the armistice becomes effective.

Under an agreement reached between the two sides, the work of finding, unearthing and returning remains came to an end in October 1954 and on October 30 the two sides abrogated the agreement between the two sides on dealing with dead bodies and dissolved the graves registration committee which had been in charge of this work and all remains unearthing groups which had been organized on a large scale.

Since then the Military Armistice Commission has been freed from the legal duty to find and unearth remains and has been under obligation to return only those remains found casually.

The Korean side, therefore, will hand over any time remains of U.S. side's soldiers found in the area of the Korean side to the U.S. side through Panmunjom, as agreed upon between the two sides. But the question of unearthing remains cannot be dealt with within the framework of the MAC.

The senior member of the Korean side noted, "Our side to the Military Armistice Commission, taking into consideration that the question of remains is a humanitarian one and the repeated request of families of American soldiers to recover remains, did everything possible to help solve this question and sent information of this to an organ concerned."

He noted that the organ concerned said that it was ready to deal with the question of remains of American soldiers in a humanitarian way and prepared to discuss the question of unearthing and returning remains of American soldiers, deal with the matter in the same way if remains of personnel of other countries which participated in the war are found in the course of unearthing remains of American soldiers and contact between organs concerned may be arranged through a necessary channel.

But the U.S. side insisted on its assertion calling for the solution of this matter at the MAC, pushing aside organs concerned, and alleged that there was a "precedent" in which even after the abrogation of a "specified administrative agreement on the delivery and receipt of dead bodies" the Korean side unearthed remains and returned them. Saying that it was a misunderstanding on the part of the U.S. side, the senior member of the Korean side noted. "As for the U.S. side's assertion of 66 dead bodies of pilots, they were handed over to the U.S. side on Nov. 9, 1954, after we unearthed them on the basis of data given by the U.S. side on Oct. 11, 1954, before the abrogation of the agreement. This cannot be a 'precedent' in which remains were unearthed and handed over after the abrogation of the agreement."

"When the question of remains was raised, we fully explained why it must not be dealt with at the Military Armistice Commission and clarified at a closed contact that the question must be dealt with in a humanitarian way without any string attached and be discussed between organs concerned which can deal with the matter," he said.

The U.S. side insisted only on its assertion and refused to work for the solution of the matter, Major General Li said.

U.S. Role in Seoul's Policy Reversal: Congratulations Are Not in Order

"For the United States, the most serious policy challenges in south Korea still lie ahead," said a senior associate of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, noting that the road to democratic change in south Korea is likely to be rocky.

Selig S. Harrison, former Northeast Asia bureau chief for the Washington Post, in his article carried in the July 28 issue of International Herald Tribune, suggested that Washington's temporary backing of democratic reform in south Korea has not been successful and will meet more serious protests.

Follows the full text of the article:

On July 9, just before the columnist Charles Krauthammer congratulated the Reagan administration for its role in the south Korean political crisis, demonstrators pulled down the American flag and burned it on the balcony of a leading Seoul hotel amid "wild applause" and "a roar of approval among the hundreds of thousands of protesters," according to a report in The New York Times.

This deeply disturbing event took place because the United States has consistently supported successive south Korean military regimes for the past 26 years in their repression of a rising opposition movement. Yet Mr. Krauthammer cites south Korea, among other cases, to prove that the Reagan administration has made the promotion of democracy "central to American policy" in the Third World.

He gives the administration more credit than it deserves for the eleventh-hour change in its Korea policy. The United States had enthusiastically embraced Chun Doo Hwan since he took power in 1980. The administration shifted ground only after the popular upsurge in the streets had forced a showdown in the Seoul regime between moderates and hard-liners and only after congressional pressures had begun to build in Washington.

The former U.S. ambassador, Richard Walker, who shunned opposition contacts during his five years in Seoul, repeatedly attempted to whitewash President Chun's rigged electoral laws. Shortly before his departure, he said that National Assembly elections had been "generally free and fair."

Visiting Seoul in May 1986, Secretary of State George Shultz refused to meet with the opposition leaders Kim Dae Jung and Kim Young Sam. Praising Mr. Chun's plans for a transfer of power under rules sure to leave the military in control, Mr. Shultz made a widely ridiculed observation that "the institutions of democracy are taking shape." He added that he did not see the situation as "volatile in any way." Yet respected analysts called it just that.

On Feb. 6, 1987, the assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific affairs, Gaston Sigur, signaled a possible shift in U.S. policy by calling for a "more open and legitimate political system." But Mr. Chun had insisted all along that he was moving toward a more open system. Mr. Sigur's cautious criticism, which was not followed up diplomatically, had little impact on Mr. Chun or the Korean public.

Mr. Shultz promptly backpedaled, in any case, when he revisited Seoul in March. Once again praising Mr. Chun for his decision to retire, he omitted any reference to the national debate raging in Seoul over the procedure for the succession.

A month after the Shultz visit, Mr. Chun, confident Washington would go along with him, made the April 13 declaration that triggered the crisis. The next president would be chosen under the same easy-to-manipulate electoral college system that he had used to ratify his military coup in 1980; negotiations on constitutional reform would be broken off, and no public discussion of reform would be permitted until after the Seoul Olympics next year.

Informed of the impending declaration two days in advance, the administration temporized. Mr. Sigur, testifying before Congress, expressed "disappointment." As late as June 17, Mr. Shultz continued to sidestep criticism of Mr. Chun, suggesting the opposition had been unreasonable and shared the blame for the ending of constitutional dialogue.

Having helped to precipitate the explosion in the streets, the administration did intervene to block the use of the armed forces in suppressing demonstrations. Mr. Reagan's June 19 letter to Mr. Chun and the State Department's public appeal to military commanders June 22 surely played a major role in preventing the imposition of martial law.

On the issue of how far to go in making political concessions, however, it was the ruling party chairman, Roh Tae Woo, and other establishment moderates who recognized that halfway measures would not defuse the crisis.

Symbolic of the administration's pro-Chun posture was its decision to continue giving preferential trade and investment benefits to south Korea despite bipartisan 1984 legislation explicitly prohibiting such preferences for countries that prohibit free labor unions and violate human rights.

Senator Edward Kennedy's bill removing these preferences merely aimed to enforce existing legislation and was an appropriate response to the crisis. It could be attacked for illustrating "a mean-edged partisan style" only by one, like Mr. Krauthammer, who views south Korea through doctrinaire lenses.

It is important to assess the U.S. record in Korea dispassionately, because the road to democratic change is likely to be rocky. Mr. Roh has delivered on one key promise, the restoration of Kim Dae Jung's political rights. But he has not made good on his pledge to release political prisoners. The National Council of Churches in Korea said last week that 1,283 of 1,845 prisoners have yet to be freed, many of them leading activists who would play a major role in a free election campaign.

Mr. Roh has not made clear whether he is prepared for meaningful constitutional and electoral law reforms that would enable the opposition to compete fairly for power. He has not agreed to permit labor organizing. And he has shown no disposition to restrict the vast secret police apparatus built up during military rule or to modify the National Security Law, on which this apparatus operates. For the United States, the most serious policy challenges in south Korea still lie ahead.

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